PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR PFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVERING.

SEGADWAY THEATRE, STORDWAY IRSLAND AND SOWERY THEATRE, Sowery-THE DRUNKARD -TOK AND JERRY- WIDOW'S VICTIM.

WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway QUEEN OF A DAY. PERHAM'S OPERA HOUSE, 563 Broad way-ALLEGHA-

FOOD'S MINSTRELS Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway.

New York, Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Canada, which left Liverpool for Ha ifax and Bostor on the 7th inst., had not been belgra bed at Hallfax at twelve o'c ook last night. She will bring three days later news.

We publish to-day the decision of Recorder Smith, in the case of Thomas Dowd and Charles R. Smith, charged with a violation of the Mains L quar law, which decision was delivered in the Ocurt of Special Sessions yesterday. He pitches into the law without gloves. He says, "It is an a !"
in deregation of the common law, highly poul in its rature, destructive to properly in its consequences, jeopard zing liberty, and inflicting the om of social position and civil rights, summary in he execution, granting extra adioary powers to trresponsible persons, and affording no adequate the Recorder is, "t at it is no off-suce to sell im ported liquor without having obtained the license mentioned in the act of April." The defendants Dowd and Smith were discharged.

The famous lager bier case recently tried at Poughkeepsie, wherein a worthy Myuhear testified to the daily counsumption of sixty glasses of tha' beverage without experiencing intoxication, carre un vesterday, in the Sapreme Court of the Second district, held in Brooklyn. Jadges Strong, Brown and Rockwell formed the court. The matter came before them in west of certionici. The arguments of the prison-r's counsel were, that the proceedings below were informal; that t e prisoner should have been tried only on presentment of the grand jury. and before a jury of twelve men; that the complaint should have alleged that she liquor was no imported; and, finally, that the act was unconstitional and void. The counsel for the people combaited, of course, all these a guments. The Crimi seemed only to pay attention to the latter point: and, so far as their sentiments were expressed, they were decidedly adverse to the ant. Decision, however, is reserved. We give a report of the pro-

The Commissioners of the Almsh mee did not hold their regular weekly meeting yesterday, but the summary was handed in. The number of persons remaining in the institutious was as follows:-Bellevne Hespital, 613; Lunette Asylara, 599; Almshouse, 1,094; Penicentisry, 350; Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary, 149; from Workhouse, 148; from Almanouse, 21; Workhouse, 712; Small Pox Hospital, 6; Randa l's Island, 814; Randali's leland Hospital, 229; City Prison, 458; Second Dis-trict Prison, 30; United District Prison, 12; Colored Home, 248; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; children at on se, 184. Showing an increase of 212 tomate. over the number of the preceding week, when the total was 5 635. The number admitted for the week ending 14th was 1,189; total, 6,824. Of the number 17 died, 863 were discharged, 95 were sent to the Perstantiary, and 2 to the State Prison.

From Demerars, (Britis's Gaians,) w have files of papers to the 29th of June. The colony was exocedingly healthy, trade very dull, shipping abuu. dant, and freights low. Additional taxes had been imposed on a good many articles of impor, the schedule rates of which we command to the attin. tion of American traders. The duty on run had been increased from 80 cents to 90 cents per gallon. Four hate costing \$11 each-bad been imported from New York without the daty of sixty ceats baving been paid. They were seized and the consignees of the Montezums had to pay the daty, with a are of \$5 in addition.

Late accounts from Northern Mexico represent that the revolutionists had contured Saltill), ware besieging Camargo, from whence they contempts ted marching upon Matamoros, where Ganeta Well was preparing to give them a warm resep

The Governor of Louislana bas issued a produc mation deciaring all vessels arriving from parts to the West Indi s, the Gulf of M xico, and certain ports in Brazil, subject to detention at quarantin for a prind of ten days.

Poe Committee on Lamp and Gas of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon at the chamber of the Board. There were present Messee. Pieckney, Moore, Purdy, and Floyd. Mr. Hough ton requested an adjournment to sale rly day, por wided it would off r no det iment to the early deal sion of the question at issue, owing to the absence of Mr. Willard, the conesal for the conesing com pany (the Manhattan). The Casirman explained that as the Board would likely adjure for the month, no report could possibly be given in till the early part of the August session. It was, there soon, agreed to adjourn for some day , subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Board of Councilmen last night finished their labors for July, and adjourned till Augus, next. The business transacted was not of very great im portance. A discussion arese upon the motion to posteur with the Boa d of Aldermen in creating a manament to Gan, Worth on Broad say, corner of Twenty-fifth street, which motion to concar was Apply carried. The next document of importance before the Board was the a mi angual report of Mr. A fred E. Baker, the Fire Marshal, from which we collect some va usble statistics, which is included in the report of the proceedings of the Beard, pub tished elsewhere.

We give under the t legraphic head a skeleton re port of the proceedings of an important outside met ing held at Lexington, Mo., last week. The date gates to the convention were composed of that class of so lety which is comprehended by Gov. Render in the epi bet "border ruffi ans." but we think the pro ceedings of the body, for temperate action and my derate language, will compare wall with any abili tion emigrant and society gath ming convened since the passage of the Kansas Nabraska bill.

cotton market continued to be unsettled: secorday the sales were restricted to between three and five hundred bales, which afferded an eriterion of prices. First wa dull, and inferior eith common grades were a triff lower; about 2.000 bushels new Southern which were sold at \$2 25, and 300 Jarrey, new do, at \$1 20. Com mid to a fair extent, at 90 c a 91s. Po k was attre, of heales, tecleding all kinds, of anial 2,000 bus. Separticulars in aquibe, comen Cara s medicand flow, with sales of 2,500 longs it i, and at at 700 and a sugare, at aleady prices. Podg to ward food ive, so shippers were that and in await was receipt of later turning mann, da, vis il lifex.

Sernb Races for the Presidency-The Slection of 1824 and the Prospect for 1855.

From all the political movements around us, and from all the lights before us, the fact is becoming more and more apparent every day, that we are drifting helter skelter into all the bazards, excitements, "noise and confusioa" of a miscellaneous scrub race for the Presidency. It is almost equally clear that we shall have a scrub race which will carry up the election of President to the House of Representatives at Washington upon the three highest candidates from the people. Thrown, then, upon this contingency, these questions naturally arise: What are the prospec's for the succession? What party will come uppermist, and what principles will prevail?

Let us look back a little. Our guides for the future are the lights of the past. Our political history since the adoption of the federal constitution in 1789 may be divided into four epochs, which have passed away, and a fith, which is soon to commence. First. The administration of Washington, during which ali party distinctions were held in suspense in the universal respect and confidence which the Father of his Country commanded. Second. The administration of the elder Adams, which developed and brought into force the stringent high church doctrines of the old Federal party, having, what Patrick Heary would call, "an awful squinting at a monarchy." Third. The Jeffersonian epoch which gave the ascendency to the radically popular principles of Thomas Jefferson, which were brought out into very bold and startling relief from the reaction of the French revolution, and its terrible crusade against the Bourbons, the French aristocracy, and the monarchies of

Europe.

This epoch may be considered as lasting from 1800 to 1824, when the old federal party having melted entirely away, another change and another reconstruction of parties succeeded. The administration of John Quincy Adams was the transition administration from the "era of good feeling," under Mr. Monroe, to that violent antiquari m of parties which was brought out into a definite shape in the contest between Adams and Jackson in 1828. This is our fourth political epoch which, with several incidental revolutions, may be set down as the era of the democratic and whig parties, closing with the election of Gen Pierce in 1852. Since that day all the political events of the country in the interval past, present and to come, will culminate in the inauguration of our fifth political epoch in 1856.

Now for our Presidential scrub races and the election of President by the federal House of Representatives Under the old dispensation. from 1789 to 1800, when the highest candidate was President and the next highest Vice-President, every Presidential election may be said to have been a scrab race; for as yet the people were not drilled to the discipline of party caucuses or conventions. But in 1800, Jefferson and Burr having each 73 votes in the electoral colleges, the election was thrown into Congress, where, after six days balloting, Jefferson carried the day. This difficulty and exciting affair resulted in a change of the constitution providing a distinct vote each, at the electoral colleges for President and Vic : President. Then followed also the party system of Congressional caucus nominations, which lasted till 1824 in fall force; and this brings us to the only real out and out scrub race in the whole series of our Presidential contests from beginning to end; and to the only point in the disintegration and reconstruction of parties heretofore bearing any practical analogy to the

present state of things.

In 1824 the candidates before the people were General Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay. The o'd party liges, federal and republican, had become obsolete. They were "all federalists, all republicans." It was a contest of cliques and ladi viduals for the spoils. In view of this contest the leading politicians in Congress in 1820 had effected the Missouri compromise, Mr. Clay taking the most active part in it. The election the people, was the only candidate of the nonslaveholding interest, the other three being Southern men. The electoral vote was, Jackson 99, Adams 84, Crawford 41, Clay 37.

In the House, therefore, Mr. Clay did not come up as a candidate; but in turning over the votes of the States of Kentucky, Ohio. Itlipois and Missouri, which he controlled in the House, to Adams, he decided the closure in his favor upon the fir t battot. And why did Mr. Clay prefer Adams to either Jackson or Crawford? He saw that Jackson was a dangerous rival, that the Cisy vote for Adams would defeat Jackson, while if thrown for Crawford, it would be thrown away. But we presume that the great object of Mr Ciay was to strengthen himself for the future in the North, against the overwhelming popularity of Jackson in the South, and that hence his support of Adams. Thus, al hough we can discover neither in the division of the popular, nor the electoral, nor the House vote for President in 1824, anything of positively sectional character, it still appears that the election of Adams was the result of an offering to the Northern anti-slavery seatiment by a Southern aspirant for another trial.

In 1828 there was a clean contest between Jackson and Adams, resulting in the overwhelming deteat of the latter. In 1832 the forces opposed to Jackson's administration were divided upon Clay, Floyd and Wict, with no better result. In 1836, the opposition were again cut up on Harrison, White, Mangam and Webster against Van Buren as the Jackson demeera ie candidate, when they were again most signally descated. In 1840, the un versal concentration of all the opposition forces upon Gen. Harrison, swept away Van Buren and his disastrons financial administration, as by an avalanche. In 1844, the slavery question, having been suffered to sleep for twenty odd years, was brought for the first time directly to bear n, on the Presidential issue in connection with be Eexas question. The contest was between Folk and Clay; and the fifteen thousant natilavery votes, nearly all whig, drawn off to Birney, the auti slavery candidate, gave this State by five thousand to Polk and cleased him In the same way the anti-slavery diversion of 1818, upon the Van Buren Beffato ticket, defeated Gen. Cars by giving this S are to Gen. Taylor. In 1852, he old demoralized whig party made its tast grand rativ, and was utterly demeliahed, and the triumpant demonracy nave since been broken to piece; and distringed by an ideflicient and faithless administration. A of thus, the old parties and old surry times being done away with the fill is personal be exact is clear for another out and out some race tike that of 1824, and for a charough going co organ-

Thus for there are no symptoms of a possible vertisement.

resurrection of the whig party; and the move ments for the reconsolidation by the democracy North, are very unsatisfactory. On the other band, we have the nucleus already organized, in both sections, of a new national party, powerful in numbers, united in action, and confident of success; and a form dable anti-slavery coalition in the North, which only a conjunction of the conservative body of the people of all sections can put to flight. Against these two parties, we have, under the auspices of this administration, nothing to expect better than a feeble and sickly rally of the speils democracy, and a decided ultra sectional par y in the South. At all events, we can expect nothing better than a scrub race in 1856. the carrying up to the House at Washing on the three highest candidates from the people Reduced to this alternative, what are the prospecte?

The elections already held for the Congress of 1855-'6 betray a free soil majority in fourteen States, and a tie in Iowa. There are fif teen Southern States, which, in the House, upon the slavery question, will assuredly stand ogether, and Cal fornia will most probably go with them. So that in a vote of the House for President, each State casting only one votethe South will be perfectly secure in their constitutional rights against the anti-slavery league. Let us, there'ore, have a scrub race. and an election by the House; for there, between Northern and Southern ultras and disunionists, we may rely upon the success of the most national, conservative and practical man of the three highest from the people.

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT-INCENDIARISM IN NEW YORK .- We publish to day a documen of considerable interest—the Fire Marshal's semi annual report to the Mayor and Common Council of this city. It presents some gratifying features of improvement on the previous report, and contains a number of suggestions which are based on the results of Mr. Baker's official investigations during the period he has been in office. The recapitulation of the carefully compiled tables annexed to this document presents us with the following results for the period embraced between the 1st of December, 1854, and the 31st of May, 1855 :-

Cause of Fire.	Number.	Lots.	Insuran \$153 5
Furnace flues		\$174,096 93,446	325.2
Chimney flues	8	7.673	32.7
Accidental			280 4
Supposed socidental.	25	173,102	39 0
Carelessness	11	5,929	
Supposed carelessness	2	24,880	128,0
Gas light in the windo	W 8	2,663	78,9
Intoxication	2	400	4,5
Leakage of gas	1	8,500	25
Taking a light into a cl		1,423	13,2
Sperke from & stove		1,280	10.1
Supro ed rats in match		4,044	37,5
Spontaneous combustic		23,853	65.50
Supposed by matches.		29 503	65,00
Friction of machinery	1	40,580	38,0
Explosion of boile	1	6,500	2,00
Phosphorus	1	180	1,30
Supposed blasting rock	s 1	1,330	4
et en fire	4	4,650	17,18
Supposed set on fire	31	134.601	354.77
ncendiary	11	25,633	79,30
Areon	8	230	27,40
Burglary and ar-on	3	2 172	4,55
apposed insendiary		116,181	95.71
Total	173	\$879,849	\$1,858,67

Nearly a million of property consumed with in the space of six months! Startling as is this amount of loss, it is nothing in comparison with the fact that out of these one hundred and seventy-three fires, nearly one-third were the work of incendiaries! And yet we are told that in the last six months there is a decrease of thirty-one incendiary fires, and that at a season when the opportunities for these crimes more readily present themselves. When we compare these results with the losses occasioned by the same causes in the great European cities, the conviction forces itself upon us that our police authorities have not been as active and vigilant in there cases as they might have been. The amendment shown in the report in the last six n onths is, however, evidence that the appointment of the Fire Marshal, aided by the restless energy of our new Mayor, has given a stimulato the watchfulness of the police, which in time will have the effect of reducing the losses from incendisty fires to a comparatively trifling

amount. In pointing out the various causes of accifact that in most cases these casualties are attributable to imperfections in the principles on which our buildings are constructed. He shows that as long as owners and contractors are left unvisited by any legal punishment for unsubstantial and dangerous work, these accidents will be neces sarily of frequent occurrence He calls for the enactment of a law or ordinance imposing a fine and imprisonment on builders or persons authorizing the erection of buildings w th walls less than sixteen inches, or flues less than eight or twelve inches in thickness. He also would make it penal to place any wood work within a distance of less than twenty inches from the chi nney or furnace flues. To enforce these regulations he recommends the appointment of building inspectors, as in London and Paris, to visit all new works and to report all infractions of the law to the authorities. In all these suggestions we heartily concur, and we trust that they will receive the attention they merit.

There is another subject touched upon by Mr. Baker with the bearings of which we are not so familiar, but to which he seems to attach great importance, namely, the classification of drugs, We are afraid that there may be some practical difficulties in the way of his recommendations being carried out, but the ubject at all events deserves investigation. In the meanwhile we are glad to find the anticipations which we had expressed of the utility of the creation of this flice so fully borne out by the intelligence and conscientiousness displayed in his report.

"SOUTHERN IN HIS FEELINGS."-The New School First Presbyterian Church at St. Joseph's, Missouri, having advertised for a pastor, and that he must be "Southern in his feelings," the circumstance is seized upon by our elder Seward organ as an offair which seeks to measure the doctrines of Christianity according to "the price of negro fl sh." And yet what could be more reasonable than the requirement that he paster for a Southern congregation hould be "Southern in his feelings?" The slaveholders of St. Joseph's, Missouri, have seen something, perhaps, in Kansas, of the work ing of the diabolical principles of such parsons as the Rev. Theodore Parker, and they simply wish to prevent such "bloody instructions" as his to their slaves from their own putpit. They do n't want to pay for a wolf in sheep's clothing. They can dispense with the raut of Parker and the philanthropic hypocrisy of Seward and his organs. They are a Southern cougregation. and want a preacher "Southers in his feetings" What monsters are produced by abolitionism, when even the gates of the Southern churches have to be guarded against them by public ad-

THE NEW CENTRAL PARE-THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR-THE NEW WASHINGTON MARKET-THE NEW EMIGRANT DEPOT AT CASTLE GARDEN -THE NEW CITY HALL -The public mind has been in a state of pleasing excitement with the various projects which have been proposed during the last four or five years for the emnellishment as d improvement of the city. Our citizens began to indulge in the hope that New York would eventually rival some of the first cities of the Old World in the splendor of her public works, and that her vast material wealth would be expended not only in the erection of warehouses and the building of ships, but in works of art for the refinement and cultivation of the popular taste. One of the first and most important of the projects presented, was s large park in the centre of Manhattan Islaud, which would be tree to all, and which we were told would not be surpassed by the fixest about London. A report was made on the subject about two years ago in the Legislature by Mr. Cooley; the Common Council discussed it over and over again with their usual volubility, and it was foodly imagined that the work would be commenced in a year from that time. Two years, however have elapsed, and we appear now to be as far off as ever from the realization of the project, The Commissioners, whose duty it was to report on the value of the land embraced within the limits of the Park, have not, so far as we have been able to learn, even entered upon their work, and as they are paid for every day they meet since their appointment, whether they are engaged or not, it is not likely that they will be prepared to report for another twelve months. Would it not be well for the Counsel to the Corporation to look into the matter, and let the public know what progress, if any, has been made? It is time that a stop was put to this chemeful system of imposition on the public. and we know of no better way of doing so in the present case than by making an exposure of the cen uct of those Commissioners. Will Mr. Dillon inform us how much those gentlemen have already received of the people's money, and tell us, also, what they have done

In connection with this there is another matter of the most vital importance to the city, and in relation to which the same culpable negligence and indifference has been exhibited by our authorities. We allude to the new Croton reservoir, the necessity for which is becoming more imperative every day. The capacity of the present reservoir is only sufficient to supply the demands of our immense and rapidly increasing population, and if a breakage, or any such serious accident occurred, the consequences might be of the most fearful character. A few mouths ago a portion of the works gave way, and although the damage was comparatively trifling, a large force of mea had to be employed night and day in repairing it, that the city might not be deprived of its usual supply of water. Accidents of this kind are liable at any moment, and we shrink from coatem plating the fearful sacrifice of life by which they might be attended. The Mayor has already called the attention of the Common Conneil to the matter, but we think it would be advisable for him to remind them of it again, as their memory about such things appears to be none of the best.

for it?

The rebuilding of Washington Marketanother of the projects which the Common Council have had under consideration-seems to have been totally abandoned. Our readers may remember that the plans for this structure were made out: that the necessity for it was admitted by every one, except a few discoutented individuals about the market; that about three acres were taken in from the river for the purpose, and that it was said the work could be finished in less than a year. More than three years have passed since the proposition was made, and the first stone of the new market has not been laid, while the old building is at present in such a rainous condition that it threatens to tumble down on the heads of its present occupants. The space which has been filled in is covered over with old wooden shantles, which are anything but an ornament, and the streets are almost impassable in wet weather in consequence of the dirt. In fact, Washington Market, instead of being what it should be-one of the cleanest in the city-is the most irregular, the most crowded, and the filthiest. As to the erection of a new structure, the public seem to have lost all hope, and if something is not done very soon about it, the whole subject will shortly be forgotten.

The last project before the Common Council, if we may judge from the fate of those to which we have just referred, will also fail through. That a new City Hall will be erected in course of time we have no doubt, for the city cannot do without it: but that it will be put under way in less than five or ten years, would be vaig to expect, unless through some remarkable streke of good fortune. Plans of the building have been presented, but nothing definite has yet been decided on, nor has it even been settled in what part of the city it will be erected. Like all other contemplated public improvements, it has become a complete speculation, and it is useless to expect the Common Council to do anything about it until they have made all that can be squeezed out of the contractors. We trust, however, for the credit of the city, that when they shall decide upon the building, it will be worthy o' the great metropolis in point of architectural

The filling in of the Battery has been going on about three years, and will take about three more before it is finished. This, in connexion with the conversion of Castle Garden into an emigrant depot, will completely change the character of that favorite resort. The building s at present in course of preparation for its tuture occupants, and will be ready in a few months. This is the only one of the many projects which is at pres at being carried into execution; and if it depended solely upon the Common Council, it would be neglected, like all the rest.

FRAUDS UPON EMIGRANTS .- We publish this morning an exposition of the frauds committed daily upon emigrants, written by Mr. Ludwig recently reorganized by the Mayor for their protection against the imposition of runners, boarding bon-ekeepers and ticket agents. The document was written in reply to inquiries in relation to the Emigrant law, and for the information of the committee appointed by the last Legislature, to investigate the many aduses to which emigrants are subject on arriving at this port. That there is need, and great need of reference in this particular, every one at Semler, the head of the Department, which was

all conversant with the subject must admit. Under the law as it now exists, it is almost impossible to punish the offender, for although the Mayor has done a great deal for the protection of emigrants, be is utterly unable to put a stop to the frauds until the Legislabure, so after or modify the law, that those who commit them cannot escape the penalty. The suggestions of Mr. Semler are worthy the consideration of the Legislative Committee, and we trust that if they are not followed out they will at least lead to the adoption of some plan for the redress of the many outrages to which emigrants are sub-Jected.

Young Africa Again - Letter From Lewis H. PUTNAM .- Our article in the HEBALD of Monday, on the conventions of colored men called to meet at Philadelphia and Troy, has called out various express ons of opinion from several sources, white and black.

It has also waked up Mr. Lewis H. Patnam, olored man, of Bedford, in the State of Ling Island, who sends us his ideas on the subject referred to. Mr. Putnam transmits two profix circulars and a letter. We publish the letter or reasons annexed, but must decline to reprint the circulars. We must be merciful, Me Putnam, as well as just, and we cannot bore our readers with half a column of abstractious when the mercury marks ninety degrees Fah-

Perhaps some of our readers do not know our correspondent, Mr. Lewis H. Putnam. We remember him He is like Crispas Attacks, the mulatto who was killed at the Boston massacre in 1773; he is like the nameless negro who figures in all the pictures of the battle of Buaker Hill; he is like the battalion of blacks who did such good service in the Revolutionary war, and were publicly thanked by General Washington; he is like Captain John Tyler's by .man, who followed his lord and master from the shades of Sherwood Forest to the big wars, and could not get a land warrant; like the memory of all those heroes who have been immortalized in abolition lectures a hundred times. Mr Lewis H Putnam's name is inseparably interwoven with the thread of the history of the republic Thus:-

After General Scott had reduced the city of the Montezumas, and finished the war with Mexico. Major Ripley, of the army, wrote a bock upon the subject, in the appendix to which he states that when the post office in the city of Mexico was overhauled, there were found letters from Lewis H. Putnam, to Santa Anna, Almonte and others, offering to stir up a revolution among the blacks in the Southern States, and lead them to take sides with the Mexican government. It is well known that many Mexicans believed that there would be a slave insurrection in the United States, and that by the aid of the negroes the Mexican banner might be planted on the dome of the Capitol at Washington. Mr. Putnamwho is a plausible colored gentleman, having more of the sugniter in mode than of the fortiter in re-was willing to elevate the colored race and put Mexican dollars in his purse by helping along this praiseworthy object. We hope that when negro patriotism is again referred to, Mr. Lewis H. Putuam will not be forgotten.

Mr. Putnam's plan at present is to colonize part of Liberia, and provide every negro family with a farm and tools to cultivate it with. Congress is to appropriate the ridiculously small sum or six millions to pay for land, expenses of one hundred thousand emigrants, and so forth. It won't do, Mr. Patnam. Give a negro, or even some white men, a farm, stock. tools, etc., and he will bask lazily in the suc, waiting for some one to help him work it. No, the negroes must earn their own farms, their own passage money, their own farming implements, and then emigrate to their own soil. Who knows but from the new republic yet to be established on the shores of Africa, a modern Hannibal or Scipio might arise, overrun the south of Europe, and carry the banner of Young Africs into the cantons of Switzerland, or the vineyards of France. Give the black work wonders.

Meanwhile, let Young Africa remember what we have said. Its action in cutting loose from the designing white trash, in giving the cut direct to the hypocrites who have been filling their own pockets while pretending to be at work for the liberation of the slave and the elevation of the free negro is commendable. But, their only safety is in emigration-voluntary, gradual emigration-not as paupers, but as free citizens, deliberately returning from the house of bondage to the sunny land of

Let Young Africa, as Mr. Wise wrote to the Granite Club, Number One, of Boston, "be firm, be united, be true, and we shall yet see the country safe." Above all, let Young Africa beware of outside pressure and inside divisions. Look out for Seward, Greeley, Raymond and Company!

The Navy Yard.

ACTIVITY AT THE STATION—VISIT OF THE RUSSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL AND RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICERS. The yard just now presents a scene of considerable The steamer Niagers is rapidly progressing, under the personal supervision of George Stears, who has the contract for building her. It is likely she will he rendy for launching by the beginning of Ostober.

The steam frighte San Jacinto, which arrived on the 12th of June, has just been taxen from the door, and is now being fitted up with as much dispatch as possible. She is destined for the East Iodia squadron, and will be unfer the command of Commodors Wm. M Armetrong, who is now in Boston awaiting the fitting up of the versel previous to his 'aking commant. The San Jacinto was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1850, sed mounts six gans. This steamer is to be the flag sh n of the East Ind a squadron.

It is reported that the steamer Potomac will arrive here on or about the 26th inst, from Norfolk. She will bring with her J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy will take the sea voyage for the benefit of his bealth, which is now quite delicate.

On Monday morning the yard was visited by the Russian Consul General at this port, Alexia Scataphines. He was eceived with a salute of thirteen guns, and appropriate y enterta ned on board the North Carolina accompanied by two Russian naval officers. Several la dies were on board, among others the wife and daughters of Commodere Boorman, and music, dancing and other estivit on were inculsed in.

Of late years a manifest improvement has taken place in the internal arrangements of the Navy Yard, much of which is due to the energy, fact and skill of the officer at present in command, Commodore Sperman. His term of the will soon expire, and if he is not re-appointed, it with the difficult to find an officer as competent to fill the

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX. Tasaday -- 9 P M. The steamship Canada is now in her eleven h day out, and fully due at this port, but up to the present moment there are no s'gns of her approach.

Owning to some trouble in the telegraph wires east of Calsis, we are unable to get a later despatch.

From Washington.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS—REMOTALS. WASHINGTON, July 17, 1855.

The Court of Claims met this morning and called the docket regularly down to No. 60. Such cares as were not ready for disposition by the court were passed over. In those cases that were ready the Cours took the papers for examination prior to hearing argument. For this many members of the bar objected. It was tautameant to deciding the case and then bearing counsel.
Without doing any other business the court adjourned
over till Thursday morning, when the docket will be
again called and counsel heard.

Fwo clerks in the Treasury Department, named Marshall and Caldwell, and a watchman, had their keeds

opped off to day.

Important Convention at Lexington, Missourie

St. Louis, July 17, 1855.

The convention called at Lexington, in this State, duly assembled on the 12th inst., and a large number of delegates were present. Col. Woodson was chosen Possidant pro tem., and Col. Long. Secretary A Mr. Relaten, of Kansas, created great confusion on account of the conrention refusing to recognise him as a delegate. Gen. Atchison and Col. Doniphan were called up to address

dicing the action and harmony of the meeting.

Col. I owny wished to know the object of the convention. He was ignorant of it, and was in favor of laying down a platform on which the whole South could stand. It should advocate by all lawful means the establishment of elavery in Kansas

Cel. S. A. Young made a law and order speech, when

Cel. S. A. Young made a law and order speech, when the convention adjourned till evening.

In the evening the following parmanent officers were reported:—President, Hon. W. F. Wood; Vice Presidents, J. F. V. Thompson and John Lowry; Secretary, S. A. Lowry and L. Wisely.

On the second day two gentlemen from St. Louis claimed seats in the convention, and the President decided that they were entitled to them. This decision was appealed from, but the Chafe was auticated.

was appealed from, but the Chair was sustained.

Resolutions were reported requesting the Legislature of Missouri to pass an act retaliating upon and distriminating against the products of Massachusetts, Michigan

Majer ALVIN opposed the proposition, and considered that any law discriminating persent the products of the different States was unconstitutional. Judge Narron's opinion was called for on this point, but he refused to give it.

President SHANNON, of the University, delivered, on invitation, a Bible argument sustaining alarery. address towards the close became very inflammatory and a motion that it be printed in the proceedings of the convention caused much excitement, strong organious being urged. A motion to adjourn sine die was nego. adjourned till evening.

Further from Mexico.

Baltimore, July 17, 1975.
The latest news from Rio Grande states that the revilutionists were besieging Camergo, and from there expected to attack Matamoros, which General Woll was en-Saltillo had been yielded to the revolutionists without

struggle.
The American Consul had lefs Menterey.

Destruction of the Steamer John Stevens by

PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1855.

The splend'd steamer John Stavens, belonging to the Camden and Amboy line, was destroyed by dre at two o'clock this morning, while lying at the Whitsha'd lauding, below Bordentown. The entire woodwork was burned, but the hull being from, the machinery is probably not much damaged. She was the largest and post expensive tost on our river, and was built in 1846. Six persons were sleeping on the boat. The pilot, one deck hand, and a chambermaid, were all saved; but three female cooks are supposed to have jumped over-

The versel cost \$110,000, and was not insured This afternoon the bodies of the three colored families were found in the river near by the scene of the diseater. The unfortunate women had jumped overboard and were

The total loss by the burning of the steamer in \$135,000.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement. Boston, July 17, 1865.

The following is our weekly bank statement for the

 past week:—
 \$32,110,000

 Capitel stock
 \$54,279,031

 Loans and discounts
 \$54,279,031

 Specie in banks
 \$3,22,02

 Amount due from other banks
 \$6,019,338

 Amount due to other banks
 \$6,725,199

 Lancatic
 \$15,444,733

Mortality of New Orleans NEW ORLEANS, July 16, 1855.

There were one hundred and eighty seven deaths in this city last week, of which forty-four were from yel-Trial for Violating the Sentrality Laws.

Bostos, July 17, 1855. The trial of Count Louis Kazinski, Hugo Liot, Richard

Rudelins and A. Langlois, who were taken from the British brig Buffalo by the revenue cutter Is mes Campbell, on the charge of enlisting soldiers for tue Crimes, was commenced in the United States District Court to-day, before Judge Sprague. The case will probably occupy several days.

The heat to day was very oppressive, the thermometer at 2 o'clock indicating 93 degrees.

Boy Killed by Lightning.

CLEVELAND, July 17, 1855.

A boy named Theodore Slack, aged 16, was killed by lightning this afternoon, and another boy who was with him was stunned. A horse was also killed by the same Recouting for the Foreign Legion in Suffaio.

Burrato, July 17, 1855.
Deputy United States Marshal Tyler to day arcested

three gen, one an officer in the Schian service, on a charge of recruiting men for the war in the Orimea. An examination will take place before Juoge Hall to morrow. The State Normal School of New Jersey.

TRESTON, July 17, 1855. The State Normal School Trustees met at Princeton to

day, and selected Trenton as the location for the State School. William P. Phelps, of New York, was chosen principal Gas Explosion and Death. James W. Boyd, Esq. a prominent merchant of this place, was killed by an explosion of gas at his residence to day.

Markets.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOAND.

MILLOSIFHIA, July 17, 1856.

Money plerty. Stocke dail. Seading, 474; Magda Canel. 148; Long Island Rit., 163; Pennsylvania State 14 SSA.

New ORLEANS, July 14, 1855.

The sales of cotton to day were only 140 bales at previous rates. Sterling sandanae is at 934 a 10 per cent premium. Mess pork seils at 48.

New Orleans, July 13, 1855.

Cotton has declined 34. Sales to day 1,500 bales, at 10c. a 136. for midding. Bacon sides, 532; Sandform, 160.

ders, 16.2. Almany, July 17-6 P. M.

There has been nothing doing here to day in flour. The sales of wheat amounted to 4,800 hushels at previous rates. Mixed corn sells at 88c. Small sales of whickey at 4 % a 41c. No canal receipt have been sent in.

The demand for flour has been moderate to day, and mostly for retail parcels for local use. Frince steady, and mostly for retail parcels for local use. Frince steady, and mostly for retail parcels for local use. Frince steady, and mostly for retail parcels for local use. Frince steady, and mostly for retail parcels for local use. Frince steady, and mostly for retail parcels for local use. Frince, steady, and flour steady in the sales of th

The Fire Commissioners held a meeting fast armit gat the Fireman's Hall; present-Mesers. Cart or git (mair-

man), Brown, Wright and Freeborn. The complaint of Hose Co. No. 21 against Engine 20,